J. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Northern Advices

OF THE 12TH.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FREEDMEN.

His Reconstruction Policy.

The Ram Stonewall at Nassau.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

GRAND REVIEW IN PROSPECT.

MEXICAN "EMIGRATION" SCHEME.

THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN.

A DARING ACT OF PIRACY.

ENGLAND ON THE ASSASSINATION.

Maximillian's Decrees.

GENERAL NEWS.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865 NO. 158.

Northern papers of the 11th, and 12th, furnish us the following interesting news.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FREEDMEN.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Johnson to-day gave an audience to a number of colored men, some of them members of the National Theological Institute for the colored ministers, and in reply to an address by Rev. Dr Gurney, gave them the following good advice:

In responding to what you have said on this occasion as the representative and organ of those colored men who stand about you, I presume it is hardly necessary for me to inform them as to what my course has been in reference to their condition. I imagine there is not a colored man within the reach of information but has to some extent been informed upon, and placed in possession of a knowledge of the course I have pursued in the past in reference to their present condition.

Now I shall talk to them plainly. They know I have been born and raised in a Slave State; that I have owned slaves, raised slaves, but I never sold one.

They know, I presume, that my slaves have been made free, and that there is a difference in the responsibility that persons have taken in reference to emancipation when living in or out of Slave States. It is very easy for a man who lives beyond the borders to talk about the condition of colored men, when in fact they know little about it. They know they have some friends who feel as cordially toward them, and who live beyond the Southern lines. They know, too, there are men who, though they have been masters, yet feel as deep an interest in and regard for them, and would do as much for their elevation and amelioration, as those who live anywhere else.

I feel it would be unnecessary for me to state what I have done in this great cause of emancipation. I have stood in their midst, met their taunts and jeers, and risked all in the shape of property, life and limb—not that I would claim anything to myself in establishing, sustaining and carrying out the great principle that man could not own property in man. I was the first that stood in a slave community and announced the great fact that the slaves of Tennessee were free upon the same principle as those were who assumed to own them.

I know it is easy to talk and proclaim sentiments upon paper, but it is one thing to have theories and another to reduce them to practice; and I must say here, what I have no doubt is permanently fixed in your minds, and the impression deep, that there is one thing you ought to teach, and they should understand, that in a transition state, passing from bond to free, when the tyrants rod has been bent and the yoke broken, we find too many—it is best to talk plain—there are, I say, too many in this transition state, passing from bondage to freedom, who feel as if they should have nothing to do, and fall back upon the government for support; too many inclined to become loafers and depend upon the government to take care of them. They seem to think that with freedom everything they need is to come like manna from Heaven.

Now, I want to impress this upon your minds, that freedom simply means liberty to work and enjoy the product of your own hands. This is the correct definition of freedom, in the most extensive sense of the term.

There is another thing; and I have been surprised that people beyond the lines have not pressed upon you this important idea. It is easy in Congress, and from the pulpit North and South, to talk about polygamy, and Brigham Young, and debauchery of various kinds, but there is also one great fact, that four millions of people lived in open and notorious concubinage. The time has come when you must correct this thing. You know what I say is true, and you must do something to correct it by example as well as by words and professions.

It is not necessary for me to give you any assurance of what my future course will be in reference to your condition. Now, when the ordeal is passed, there can be no reason to think that I shall turn back in the great cause in which I have sacrificed much, and periled all.

I can give you no assurance worth more than my course heretofore, and I shall continue to do all that I can for the elevation and amelioration of your condition; and I trust in God the time may soon come when you shall be gathered together, in a clime and country suited to you, should it be found that the two races cannot get along together.

I trust God will continue to conduct us till the great end shall be accomplished, and the work reach its great consummation.

Accept my thanks for this manifestation of your respect and regard.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Washington despatch says, in referring to the late Executive order, which puts in operation the suspended functions of the National Government in the State of Virginia, that it is thus far the most important document that the new President has issued, and establishes what the policy of the Government will be, not only in Virginia, but in all other Southern States, the action in Virginia being taken as a precedent. It is proper to say that this order, as issued, was substantially agreed upon at the last Cabinet meeting held by President Lincoln, that on the day of his death, at which Gen. Grant was present, and in regard to which several members of the Cabinet expressed much gratification. After Mr. Lincoln's death, this plan was put in printed form, for more convenient reference, and has been the subject of consideration by President Johnson, the last meeting being held on Wednesday, at which the order was adopted without material modification. The great features are that the State of Virginia is not recognized as ever having gone out of the Union; that the functions of the United States Government were simply suspended within her borders, and are now put in operation again; that no vestige of Confederate or Rebel State Government are recognized and that Gov. Pierpont, and the loyal Legislature of Virginia, is made the nucleus of the recognized State Government. The prayers of the truly loyal men of the State have been answered, and treason can have no recognition in Virginia.

THE RAM STONEWALL AT NASSAU.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamer Corsica, from Havana on the 6th and Nassau on the 8th inst., reports that the Rebel ram Stonewall was at anchor outside the harbor of Nassau when she left.

FROM THE "OLD DOMINION."

From Richmond we learn that all the railroads in the Department of Virginia will be turned over to their owners when no longer required for military purposes—provided such owners have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States—but this will not prevent the forfeiture of any stock which may be owned by parties who are not entitled to the benefits of the amnesty proclamation. Through travel to the South will be opened in a week or so, when paroled Rebels desirous of returning to their homes will be afforded an opportunity of doing so. No passes are required from civilians in going to or returning from Richmond. A number of paroled Marylanders, who were not permitted to stay in Washington, have returned to Richmond. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder are nearly emptied of prisoners. Ould and Hatch, the Rebel Exchange Commissioners, are still in custody in Libby.

REVENUE COLLECTORS IN VIRGINIA.

The State of Virginia has been divided into four districts, and the following appointments of Assessors and Collectors made: R. P. W. Garner, of Richmond, is appointed Assessor of the First District; William James, of Richmond, Collector First District; Jacquelin M. Wood, of Lynchburg, Assessor Second District; John F. Lewis, of Lynchburg, Collector Second District; Josiah Milliard, of Alexandria, Assessor Third District; N. D. Kenecaster, of Martinsburg, Collector Third District; John M. Donn, of Norfolk, Assessor Fourth District; Geo. C. Tyler, of Norfolk, Collector Fourth District.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

The time for the holding of the great review in Washington has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will doubtless not be far from the first of June. A proposition that the troops pass in review down Pennsylvania avenue meets with considerable favor among military men and will probably form one feature of the grand pageant.

"MEXICAN EMIGRATION."

Despatches to the Philadelphia *Ledger* and New York *Commercial* say that if the Mexican emigration project gains much further headway, the Government at Washington will interfere, and issue a proclamation warning against a violation of the neutrality laws. It is said that President Johnson's private views are in favor of the Monroe doctrine, but that he will not alter the policy hitherto pursued by Mr. Seward.

General Rosecrans, in a speech at Boston Thursday, denied that he intended going to Mexico at the head of any force, and discouraged the "Mexican emigration" scheme, styling it a buccaneering expedition.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GRAVE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:

Much injustice has been done to the views and motives of those responsible for the selection of the last resting place of our lamented President. I am able to clear up the matter, deriving my information from the very first sources, and I am confident it will be a relief to the entire public, as well as to the parties more especially interested, to have the matter set at rest beyond all contravention.

When the remains left Washington it was understood by the family and friends, that they would be placed in the city vault in Oak Ridge Cemetery, until a proper vault could be prepared for their reception. On its coming to Mrs. Lincoln's knowledge, through the Springfield *Journal*, that they were to be placed in the Mather vault, she caused to be telegraphed on Friday morning, "that they must be deposited at Oak Ridge Cemetery, and no where else," and the same day she got Secretary Stanton to telegraph the same thing.

On Sunday a telegram was received in reply from Mr. Stewart, saying: "Logan, Treat, Ridgely, Conklin agree with me that the arrangements have gone too far to be changed." It was answered back that "they must be changed, and that if her wishes were not complied with, the remains would be removed to Chicago next June." On Monday morning Robert Lincoln telegraphed to Governor Oglesby that "the arrangements must be changed, and his mother's wishes strictly complied with."

Nothing was received until Tuesday morning indicating compliance with her wishes, and then the published telegram was received with several others. I know this to be so, for I saw Secretary Stanton and Mrs Lincoln late on Monday evening. It was probably the letters written on Friday, and the telegrams sent on Monday morning, threatening the removal of the remains to Chicago next June, that induced a compliance with her wishes.

Mrs. Lincoln felt that Oak Ridge Cemetery—a retired and most beautiful grove in the environs of Springfield—would be in better accord with her husband's Republican tastes than the centre of a noisy city.

Besides she very naturally felt a strong repugnance to having those who had abused and vilified him while living, and who always considered his elevation to the Presidency a personal injustice to themselves, assuming to decide where his remains should repose, and taking so prominent a part in doing honor to his memory.

REBEL PIRATICAL OPERATION.

A Nassau correspondent states that an unknown schooner, which recently sailed from Baltimore on a legitimate cruise, was hailed before getting out of Patapsco river by some men who represented themselves as deserting Rebel soldiers, wishing to obtain passage to Point Lookout. As soon as they all got on board, they overpowered the captain and crew, put all of them ashore excepting two negroes, and made sail with the schooner, arriving with her at Salt Cay, Bahamas, on the 17th ult, The American Consul made a demand on the British authorities for the surrender of the vessel; but this was not acceded to, and, although the pirates were ordered to leave with her in twenty-four hours, they did not do so, but remained up to the date of latest accounts. It is supposed to be the design of these Rebels to capture a larger vessel with the schooner, abandon the latter, and commence a regular piratical cruise.

LONDON PRESS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

The late conspiracy seems to have created as profound an emotion abroad as it did with ourselves, while the late President's good qualities are as heartily recognized. The London *Times* says "it is not using the language of hyperbole in describing the prevailing manifestations of feelings as unexampled. A space of twenty-four hours was sufficient to fill the country not only with grief and indignation, but to evoke almost unprecedented expressions of feelings from constituted bodies."—The London *Herald*, the organ of the high tory party, makes a curious admission in the course of its remarks, to the effect that the United States is now the greatest military and naval power known to history. It openly confesses that we have no match as a great military power among the nations of the earth. In the midst of the real expressions of sorrow and sympathy, the hostility of the Tory press to this country is still manifested. The *Times* villifies President Johnson, and says "the too probable effect of the crime *is an accession of madness and anger, rendering all schemes of reconstruction impossible.* The *Morning Post* predicts for us a plunge into "the sea of a dismal anarchy," which is precisely the issues sought for by every Rebel sympathiser at home and abroad.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian has issued a long decree fixing the order of his so-called Empire. The form of the government will be limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic Prince at the head. In the case of the death of the Emperor, "his august spouse, the Empress," will be Regent of the Empire. The Emperor, who represents the National Sovereignty, will be assisted by nine departments. The territory of Mexico is defined as bounded on the north by the lines decided upon by the United States at the conventions of Guadalupe and Mesilla; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, the sea of the Antilles, and the English establishment at Walize; on the south by the Republic of Guatemala, and on the west by the Pacific. The government guarantees equality in the eye of the law, security of person and property, and the liberty of free speech. The National colors will be green, red and white.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Navy Department has issued a general order directing all naval officers to permit vessels with a United States Custom House clearance to enter all parts within the lines designated in the President's Executive order of April 29, provided they have nothing contraband of war on board.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The subscription to the 7-30 loan to-day amounts to $15,411,800. The subscriptions included $80,000 by the Freedman's Savings Bank of South Carolina.

A dispatch from General Canby, dated the 4th instant, says the Rebel Lieutenant General Dick Taylor surrendered his army on the same terms as those accorded to Lee, on that day.

The guerrillas in Kentucky have so far surrendered or cleared out that military restrictions on travel are pretty much abandoned.

Considerable discussion is excited by the significant fact that General Grant and Staff dined in Washington on Tuesday with M. Romero, the Minister of the Mexican Republic.

About one thousand Rebel prisoners are at Vicksburg, awaiting delivery to the Rebel Bureau of Exchange.—The *Whig* thinks they will be sent home with an injunction to remain there.

The American Anti-Slavery Society has resolved to continue its organization. Wendell Phillips was elected President, William Lloyd Garrison having declined a re-election.

New Orleans papers of the 2d inst. bring Mobile dates to the 28th ult. Special Field Order. No. 46, recently issued, designates Granger as commander of the post and district of Mobile, with the authority of controlling all trade in supplies permitted to be brought to Mobile. Gen. Granger has appointed Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch as the immediate commander of the city, with the power to decide such questions of trade, police and health as he may deem advisable. Gen. Slack has lately executed two guerillas, numbers of which gentry have been committing depredations in this vicinity. The artillery captures at Blakeley were larger than at first reported.—There fell into our hands at this place forty seven pieces of artillery and thirty-seven carriages. The Rebel fortifications around Mobile are all to be levelled to the ground, and the guns are to be removed. The work has already commenced.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Legislature of Louisiana having passed resolutions of thanks to General Sherman and his army, the General has responded in the following letter, which is important as showing the views of that distinguished commander:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, GOLDSBORO', N. C.,
April 5th, 1865.

To His Excellency, Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans—DEAR SIR:—I had the honor to receive your letter of March 3rd, inclosing the engrossed copy of the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved March 3d, 1865. I will publish them in general orders to the army, and think that it will be a source of pride for the officers and men to see the deep interest that is felt in them by the constituted authorities of your favored State.

I thank you kindly for recalling to me the events that attended me at Alexandria, at the outset of this war. No man not actually present at the South can comprehend the toils and snares laid by old, wily and mischievous traitors to ensnare the young and credulous. Truth was perverted, prejudices kindled into a wild passion, and a false pride begotten, calculated to mislead the youth and even old men into a belief that the whole fabric of our Government was weak and tottering, and was about to fall with a crash that would ruin all who clung to its fortunes. I cannot pretend to superior wisdom, but in the retirement of the pine woods of Rapids Parish my day dreams still rested on the high seas, in California, on the broad plains of Kansas, the majestic Valley Mississippi and the Atlantic slopes, with their busy, industrious people, where I had roved in former days; everywhere realizing the fact that our General Government was kind and paternal: and that its faults, if any, arose from an excess of leniency and forbearance, and I could not be made to believe that it should yield the destiny of our future to the guidance of the few discontented demagogues of the South, or its conceited cotton planters and negro owners.

I am willing to say, however, that I regarded the Constitution as a bargain; that we of the North should respect slave property without going into its abstract merits or defects; and had the Southern people abided by the common laws and tribunals, would have fought to maintain such property; but the moment they ignored the contract and appealed to war, we were no longer bound in law or honor to respect that obnoxious species of property. As soon as war is over, I believe that good men can re-adjust the affairs of the country so that slaves will never again be bought and sold, and yet the labor of all be directed again to the development of the vasts agricultural wealth that lies in the fertile fields of the South. Accept my hearty thanks for considering me still a citizen of Louisiana, and I beg you to foster and encourage all its native population to adapt their thoughts and feelings to the new order of things, which will soon efface the dread ravages of war, and make Louisiana once more the safe guardian of the outlet of the mightiest river on earth.

With great respect, your friend and servant.
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

INHUMAN AND DIABOLICAL.

The Chattanooga *Daily Rebel* published at Selma, Alabama, was guilty of the following inhuman and diabolical comment on the assassination. These articles are justly condemned by every one, as the natural outgushings of a traitor who risked his all with the Davis dynasty. The following was published on the 20th of April:

If the news we published yesterday from Senatobia is true, William H. Seward, the cold-blooded and heartless political miscreant, who guided the infernal policy which plunged us into this bloody and desolating war, has been arrested by an angry God in the midst of his iniquities, and has paid the penalty of his crimes at the hands of an unknown assassin. His ambitious plans have been brought to a bloody, we do not say fitting, conclusion. If it was right for Brutus to slay the despotic Cæsar, who shall say that the man who slit the throat of this arch-plotter against the lives and liberties of this people is not worthy of the laurel wreath?

And Abe Lincoln, too, the political mountebank and professional joker, whom nature intended for the ring of a circus, but whom a strange streak of popular delusion elevated to the Presidency, he also has fallen. His career was as short as it was bloody and infamous. He has gone to answer before the bar of God for the innocent blood which he has permitted to be shed, and his efforts to enslave a free and heroic people.

The same paper, dated 24th ult., continues:

The people of the North are now reaping the natural and inevitable harvest of crime growing out of the demoralization incident to a state of war. The last despatches exhibit a most shocking and horrible state of society. The President and his Prime Minister killed by assassins, and the new President and Secretary of War murdered by a mob, which has obtained and holds possession of the Capital of the nation. Other cities sacked and a great popular revolution against the rulers impending. While their armies are devastating our land their own down-trodden populace, infuriated by tyranny and driven to despair by want, bursts the bonds of law, and a reign of terror and of ruin is established.

That nation which prided itself upon its strength and prosperity, finds three different Presidents occupying its Executive chair within the space of a single month; two of whom were murdered; discord and anarchy riding rampant and ruling the hour. Perhaps they may yet find it necessary to recall the armies they have sent to these States to ruin us to restore order and law among themselves. God grant it.

At a meeting of the loyal residents of Bethany and vicinity, held at Bethany, Brooke county, West Virginia, on Friday, the 5th instant, the following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the recent decision of the Attorney General, that Rebel soldiers, citizens, or aiders and abettors of the rebellion, who have left loyal communities and voluntarily taken up their residence beyond our lines, have forfeited their homes in the loyal States. We therefore give notice to all such persons that we will not tolerate their presence in our midst as fellow-citizens, and we demand that all such, who may now be with us, shall immediately depart.

Resolved, That we adopt this course in no spirit of malice or revenge, but because we believe that by so doing we are acting in accordance with the instructions of our Government and endeavoring to secure the peace of the community.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(*Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.*)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

May 16-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 13-tf Proprietors.

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Notice in Relation to the Appointment of Purchasing Agent.

ALL parties interested are hereby notified that PETER LAWSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, at the port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation.

First—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase, are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the Purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three-fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 25th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our military lines, and produce Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured products, according to regulations, go to the Supervising Special Agent. Any private party having abandoned products under his control, and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three-fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have recently had the benefits and protection of the Federal Government, extended over them can raise no substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind.

The Purchasing Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found much of his time at the office of the undersigned, in Newbern.

D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dep't.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 16-tf Purchasing Agent.

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

SUTLER'S GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ETC.

May 15-1m

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
April 29-tf.

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

WHITE LABORERS.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE OR FOUR WHITE MEN to be employed in cultivating the products of the soil. A liberal price given. Apply to me at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WM. F. COLLINS.
May 13-6t

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

CUTTER & FRENCH,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.

W. B. CUTTER. G. Z. FRENCH.
May 16-tf

Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

GIVE US A CALL!

May 15-3m LELAND, BIGLOW & CO, Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected Suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.

May 15-tf

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)

May 15-1m.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10:00
" " six months.....5:00
Weekly paper, one year.....3:00
" " six months.....1:50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $6 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money MUST be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the Progress in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

Yeatan & Jay: "Times" office, Newbern, N. C,
J. B. Whitaker, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. M. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send it by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

The Capture of Davis.

The event of the day is the capture of Jeff. Davis which fact we briefly announced in our issue of yesterday. Where he was captured, when he was captured, or by whom, does not appear; but of the important fact that he has been secured and is, before this time, at Washington City, there can be no doubt.

Over four years ago Jeff. Davis, as one of the Senators from Mississippi, withdrew from his seat and went South to raise the standard of rebellion and treason; and now after he has made widows and orphans by the hundred thousand, and depopulated the fairest land that ever the sun shone upon, he returns as a prisoner, a felon—possibly as a *murderer!* And this is the Christian patriot—the pure statesman that the "cotton lords" have set up as a figure-head to establish a "strong government," enslave the poor white man, and create privileged classes! Caught while skulking through the country, endeavoring to escape into some foreign land, and taken to the Capitol to be tried for murder! Such is the "pure patriot" and "noble statesman" that has nauseated us with proclamations and calls for days of humiliation, fasting and prayer for the last three years; and he is the man who, after the fall of Richmond and the destruction of Lee's army, harangued his followers at Danville and Charlotte, and promised to prosecute the war until the independence of the Confederacy was won.

History furnishes no parallel for Davis. He is the worst man of this or any age, and has done more to cause human misery and human woe than any tyrant the history of the world gives any account of. Under his orders aged and infirm men, and refined, delicate women, have pined and died in loathesome prisons; and by his directions husbands, fathers, and brothers have been torn from weeping wives, sorrowing mothers, and heart-broken sisters, and forced to fight under his treasonable banner and in his treasonable cause. And so bitter is the feeling with all our people against him, if we except the slaveocracy and oligarchy, that his name will be a reproach and a by-word for all time; for to his plottings, conspiracy, and treason against the old government do they attribute all their sufferings. Whether he lives or dies, he will be the most miserable, despised, and accursed of men.

But what is to be done with the arch-traitor? We do not see, looking back at the history of the war, the recognition of the belligerent rights of the leaders in the rebellion, how he can be punished for any political offence, beyond, perhaps, disfranchisement and banishment; but if it should turn out to be true that he is guilty, as has been charged, with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, he will no doubt be convicted and speedily executed. As the commission for the trial of those engaged in the assassination has assembled, however, we suppose that Davis will be put at once upon his trial, and that the public will be soon made acquainted with all the facts in the case.

We rejoice that Davis has been caught, for if he did have anything to do with procuring the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law for his crime. Until this was charged we did hope he would get away, for we were not willing to see a martyr made of the pitiable creature. He now doubtless occupies a felon's cell in a Washington prison, ironed and manacled; and other leading rebels, those especially horsebruts who still maintain their haughty, defiant, and insolent bearing towards Union officers and soldiers, as well as Union citizens, would do well to profit by the ignominious fall of their chief. Those of our people who still cherish and nurture treason and rebellion against the government, and defy its officers and the laws they are enjoined to see maintained, have been importuned to cease their opposition to the government and submit to the laws; but they refuse to listen or obey and now, we can assure them, that justice will take the place of mercy, and those who refuse cheerfully to yield obedience to rightful authority, will be punished or compelled to leave the country. Let all who yet find sympathy for or with rebellion in their hearts, reflect upon the present condition and probable end of their chief, and pluck it out.

Voice of the People.

We learn from a gentleman just from Granville county that the people of old Granville are almost unanimous for Mr. Holden for Governor at the election which it is expected will soon be held. We are not surprised to hear this, for we have known, ever since 1858, that the great mass of the people of this State preferred Mr. Holden for that exalted position to any other man. Our informant says that nine out of every ten men in Granville are for Mr. Holden, and as goes Granville so will go the State. The day of "red string," yellow tickets, tyranny and tyrants has passed, and when again the people go to the polls to choose State officers they will vote for the men of their choice.

A large number of the counties have already held meetings and expressed in favor of Mr. Holden, and others are moving and will be heard from soon. The people will elect Mr. Holden Governor, and loyal men to the Legislature and to Congress, and then the State will be redeemed and regenerated. The people of North Carolina have ever been right at heart, and would have acted right, but for the tyrants that have lorded it over them.

The fossils of aristocracy are attempting to get up a party in this State to oppose the measures of the Administration, and to insist on a *gradual emancipation* policy, but the majority against them will be overwhelming.—Such men should not only be debarred from office but should be closely catechised before they vote. In fact we do not believe that a man who opposes the proclamations and orders declaring the negroes free, will be permitted to vote or hold office; nor should he be.

Let the people be true to themselves, stick to their loyal leaders—those men who have ever been true to them—and all will be well.

Zebulon B. Vance, Esq., was on the streets of this City yesterday. When we last heard of him we heard that he was at Salisbury making his way westward with a lot of property belonging to the State of North-Carolina, which we suppose he sent on, while he has returned to look after the goals of office. We hope, too, that he will bring back the curtains belonging to the "palace," which it is said he took off in his flight.

Vance has done more to protract the war and to ruin the State than any other man living, if we except his master, Davis, but now he sneaks back here to beg for a place he has disgraced. Wonder if he thinks the people of the North have forgotten his army speeches, made last Spring, when he appealed to Lee's boys to fight until they should fill hell so full of Yankees that their boots should hang out at the windows—to fight until hell froze over, then fight on the ice, &c? All this is fresh in the minds of the people of the North as well as of those of the South, and the brazen impudence of this man in now trying to force himself back upon a people who have repudiated him, is intolerable. If he is to rule again in North Carolina there will be no peace, no security, no prosperity.

Though Vance is one of the worst men the war has developed, we know of no way to punish him for his political shortcomings, unless all rebel Governors should be banished on account of their activity in assisting to prosecute the war; but if it can be shown, as has been intimated, that he knew something of or had something to do with the assassination of President Lincoln, then we know of no one upon whom the severest penalty of the law should be more sternly executed.

Vance's presence here no doubt has something to do with a commission which we learn is about to proceed to Washington to ask the President to recognize him and his Legislature. Vance may toady around here, his commissioners may proceed to Washington, but ANDREW JOHNSON has put his foot down firmly and he will not take it up. These traitors and leading rebels must be put down, and the Administration, knowing them as well as we do, will take such steps as may be necessary to do it. Hence we should not be surprised to hear, in less than a week, that Vance and his commissioners are all in the old Capitol prison at Washington. If a commission that proceeds to Washington to have Vance and his Legislature re-organized is received, recognized and their requests granted, we shall soon hear of other demands being made in favor of Peter Mallett and others that have acted the part of tyrants over the honest masses of our people for four long years.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that *Mr. Vance*, being wanted at Washington City by the National authorities, was sent for, and is here on his way, under guard, to answer to such charges as may be preferred. Whether he is to be tried for running off with State goods, for blockade running, or for supposed complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, we cannot say. We suppose the cause of his arrest and the facts connected therewith will be made known at an early day.

Our Late Governor---How He Stands in the North.

The last we heard of the *late* Governor Vance he was *en route* for Buncombe, the land of his nativity, carrying with him it is said some of the State property which, we suppose, he wishes to *take care of*.

Speaking of "his Excellency" reminds us of a current report that a commission of his friends are about to proceed to Washington City for the purpose of restoring the flying Governor to the exercise of his Executive functions; but this labor of love will accomplish nothing, as "his Excellency" is about as well known throughout the North as he is here in North Carolina.

The following, which no doubt embodies the views of President Johnson as to the functions of rebel Governors, is from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of the 10th:

Vance Does not Know.—Zebulon B. Vance, one of the demagogues who have combined to ruin the people of the South, is evidently incapable of taking a hint. Very strong intimations were made to him some weeks ago by a certain William Tecumseh Sherman, that his presence in North Carolina was superogatory, and that had he the sense which from his cunning it has been supposed that he possessed he would have accepted the suggestion. Furthermore a certain Joseph Eggleston Johnston a few days ago agreed with Sherman, that this man Vance was a supernumerary individual, and that all his powers, assumptions, rights and privileges were gone.—Yet Vance does not seem to understand the "logic of events." He perceives that the Rebel armies have surrendered, and that the fighting men who constituted the strength of the Rebellion have laid down their arms and gone home. But Vance supposes that because he is not a soldier the surrender of Johnston does not concern him, and acts as if his former usurped throne of civil power was assured more firmly than ever. A fugitive from the presence of the Federal troops, he has taken refuge at Greensboro', from which place he issues his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, advising them to submit to a necessity to which Vance himself does not seem willing to yield. The capitulation of Johnston puts an end to all Rebel domination in North Carolina. The United States Government does not intend to permit Rebel governors, who have sworn to support the Rebellion, to turn about after their merciless schemes have failed, and still lord their authority over the people whom they have ruined by their wicked ambition. If Vance does not understand this, there is an officer and a gentleman in North Carolina named Jno. M. Schofield who will enlighten him. Vance is not Governor of North Carolina, nor are his advisers, his legislature, and the creatures whom he has appointed, officer of State. There can be no State officer legally who did not, by his oath of office, swear to support the Constitution of the United States. Vance's occupation is gone, and his attempt to issue proclamations after his usurped functions have closed, is insufferably impedent. Vance assures the people of North Carolina:

"Under God, I will do all that may be in my power to settle the Government of the State, to restore civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do anything."

Very true, Mr. would-be Governor, without the people's and you will be powerless, and the people's will is now directed by Federal officers. Zebulon B. Vance is an effete potentate. His sceptre has departed, and what he would or would not do is of no importance whatever.—His insolent proclamation deserves some other notice than contempt, and we hope soon to hear that before this time General Schofield has had him arrested and placed under guard. If these defeated Rebels cannot take a hint from the dismal condition of their affairs, they must have it administered to them forcibly. They are all out of office. The United States Government will not suffer one of them to exercise any functions; they are excluded from the benefits of the amnesty proclamation, and it will be the duty of Andrew Johnson to teach them a lesson which many of them do not yet fully comprehend.

A PRETTY WOMAN IN TROUBLE.—Mrs. Perrine, widow of an officer of Gen. Lee's staff and the daughter of Judge Lee of Baltimore, Md., is on trial before a military commission in Washington, for assisting Major Harry Gilmore and his men during their raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last August. She is said to be very handsome, and her beauty is rendered quite spirited by the defiance with which she faces the stars and eagles of the Court, and the quiet way in which she heeds when witnesses testify to her sympathy for the Rebels. Whether such a bearing tends to convince the Court of her innocence is another question.

Gen. Dix is said to be strangely interested in her behalf and will appear as a witness for the defence.

A GOOD SPECULATION.—Col. Ross, of General Logan's staff, purchased a fine plantation at a nominal price, of an aristocratic North Carolinian, who is preparing to expatriate himself. This class of people talk very hopefully of an early embroilment of our Government with foreign Powers, and declare that when that comes the subjugated malcontents of the South will rally again under the standards of our foes and thus realize their wild dream of a Southern Confederacy.

An exchange says there were five persons present at the services held in Kene, New Hampshire, on President Lincoln's funeral day, who attended the funeral services in the same church on the occasion of the death of Washington in 1799.

STATE PROPERTY.—It is generally known that a very large amount of property belonging to the State of North Carolina, was run up the North Carolina Railroad on the approach of the Union forces, by Vance and his subordinates. We have heard that vast quantities of grey cloth, while cotton goods, some provisions, and possibly some gold, went towards Greensboro' in charge of these officials, and as we have never heard of any of it being returned, we should like to know what has become of it. Has any private citizen about Greensboro', or elsewhere, or Confederate or State official any of this property in his possession? If so, it should be reported to the Department Headquarters immediately. We have not heard of any of it falling into the hands of the national forces, and hence conclude that some of our late State officials or their friends could tell something about it. Just about as bad to steal from a State as from an individual.

FROM MACON AND AUGUSTA.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

During the past few days a large number of paroled Union and Confederate soldiers have reached this city from Augusta and Macon. Many of the Confederates are residents of this city and will remain here, and the Union soldiers are *en route* for their homes. Some wounded Union soldiers arrived on the steamer Comet from Hawkinsville. Among the Confederates are several officers of General Johnston's army. The following officers of the late Confederate Navy came from Augusta on Saturday: Assistant Surgeon H. G. Land, Master J. W. McCarrick, Midshipman W. A. Collier, First Assistant Engineer George Citry, Ganner George H. Law, Engineer James W. Fabian, Maj. S. B. Brewer, Assistant Com. Gen.

MACON.

This city is quiet, and the inhabitants appear to be satisfied with the present order of things. Col Vail has been appointed Commandant of the Post and Col. Kitchell is Provost Marshal. Some nights after the arrival of the Union troops, two fires broke out on Mulberry street above and below the Lanier House, destroying several buildings.

Mr. Simri Rose, the oldest editor in Macon, and a much respected citizen, is still one of the proprietors of the *Journal and Messenger*, which is a well conducted sheet.

In the absence of the editors and proprietors of the *Telegraph and Confederate* the *Evening News* is issued from that office under Union auspices.

AUGUSTA.

General Upton, of General Wilson's command, with a small body of Union troops, took possession of Augusta on Wednesday last. A force of Union troops were expected to arrive on that night. Gen. Young, of the Confederate serviced surrendered the city and all the public property. The Confederate troops were paroled and were leaving for their homes.

The Confederate gunboats *Macon*, Captain Kenard, and the *Sampson*, Captain Comstock, were also surrendered. The officers and crews of these steamers were paroled, and many of them have arrived in this city. Commodore Hunter and Commodore Tatnall are still in Augusta. During the riot which occurred, it is due to say that the crews of these gunboats behaved most orderly, and obeyed every command, except in one instance, when the officer suffered for his insubordination. It seems that one of the crew of the steamer *Sampson*, named Charles P. Stanley, a native of England, and said to be a relative of Leigh Hunt, the author, became riotous, and when advised to desist, resisted and struck Commodore W. W. Hunter, who immediately drew a pistol and shot him. Stanley lived but a short time after having been wounded. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and the Commodore's act was pronounced justifiable.

During the riot at the commissary stores, A. R. Bohler, one of the leaders of the insurgents, was shot dead. Bohler was a native of Augusta. No private property, except a tobacco store, was sacked. Through the exertions of Col. Fiser the riots were suppressed, and his conduct on this occasion is highly spoken of. The mob who committed the riots were women and men of the lowest order, residents of Augusta, and but few soldiers were engaged in it. Means have been taken to punish all who took part in this disgraceful scene.

Morse, the editor and proprietor of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, has had to leave the city, efforts having been made to lynch him. A steamer is expected from Augusta daily. It will bring important and interesting news.

THE FEDERAL RULE AT MACON.

We condense from the Macon *News* (says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*), the following account of the occupation of that city by the Federal military authority:

Late in the afternoon of Thursday, the 20th, the advance of the Federals approached the city, which was surrendered unconditionally by General Cobb. Flags of truce, bearing notice of the armistice, had been sent out by Gen. Cobb, but the Federals refused to recognize them on account of a misunderstanding.

They met no resistance, as (in accordance with the principles of the armistice) General Cobb had issued orders against firing a single gun. Many of the Federals entered the town during Thursday night, took horses and small articles of value, such as watches, money, silverware, &c., from the houses of citizens; but this was in direct contravention to special orders, and would be punished if the depredator could be discovered. We have heard of no acts of personal violence.

On Friday formal possession of the city was taken, a Commandant and Provost Marshal appointed and guards stationed, since which no disturbances have occurred nor robberies committed, save petty thefts on the suburbs.

Quiet and order have reigned, and apprehension has in a great degree disappeared.

Gen. Wilson is represented as a gentleman of leniency, and a General who regards the rules of civilized warefare, and we congratulate our citizens upon his being in command of the troops here.

The Federal soldiers have generally behaved themselves with much decorum. They mingle freely with the citizens in the street, and we have observed no inclination on their part to insult our people. They guard the streets, patrol the town, and when ostained, sleep in the houses of citizens and faithfully guard their premises.

To their credit we will state that during the fires that occurred Saturday they labored actively in saving goods and in preventing the spread of the flames. Indeed, had it not been for them, the fire that consumed Johnson's and Wood's stores and the Methodist Depository would have laid the entire square in ashes, and perhaps spread farther. It has not been ascertained how these fires occurred, but we have no reason to believe that they originated through the efforts of the Federal soldiers.

The General in command occupies the residence of Col. Nelson, formerly Col. Jno. Bond's. The office of the Commander of the Post and of the Provost Marshal are just opposite the Lanier House. The hotel is not opened to travellers, but the trains are running on the railroads as usual, and passes must be procured before persons can leave the city. Business has not been generally resumed, more, we believe, because of the uncertainty in regard to our currency than any other account.

By order of the Commandant of the Post, negroes are allowed to pass about the city upon passes of the employer, except after dark. Many negroes accompany the Federal army—most of them men and boys, but some are women and children. The latter are woe begone in their appearance, and doubtless wish they were once more safe in their former homes. Quite a number of Confederate troops are held as prisoners, occupying the passenger depot and City Hall. They are waiting the expiration of ten days from their capture, when they will be paroled. Rations are not as plentiful with them as might be desired.

OFFICERS' SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.—As to the third section of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and which increases the commutation price of officers' subsistence to *fifty* cents a ration, during the continuance of the rebellion, under the conditions that the officers shall not be above the rank of Brevet Brigadier General, nor be entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters, the Second Comptroller has decided as follows:

That an officer receiving fuel or quarters *in kind* is not excluded by the terms of the law from the benefits of this increase, but will be excluded when *in the actual receipt* of commutation for such allowances.

That hereafter an officer being, at the time of his discharge, lawfully in receipt of the increase, will be entitled to it in calculating the commutation for his traveling rations on discharge.

That retired officers, not being entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters, are legally entitled to the increased commutation for the number of rations allowed to them by law.

The same principle applies to officers or persons with assimilated rank.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THEM?—Throughout the South there is a numerous class of persons that must now feel themselves turned out on a dry pasture. These men never cared for either North or South, and never knew what patriotism or principle was. Many of them had nothing to lose and were anxious for some "turn in the tide of affairs," well knowing they could not be worsted, and hoping that "something would turn up," to their benefit. Others owned large numbers of slaves, and having, by their barbarous mode of cultivation, nearly exhausted their soils, they wished to carry their negroes into the territories where lands were cheap and fertile.—Others were more reckless adventurers, always ready for some change, for something new, just to gratify a devilish spirit for novelty. All these naturally became "original secessionists" and tools of Davis; and Davis, looking only to qualifications that suited himself, namely, to be an "original" and a subservient toady, gave them all fat offices, and by their pilfering, cheating, &c., they amassed fortunes. The prolongation of the war was their delight; peace their terror. Now is "Othello's occupation gone" indeed; and what will become of the poor fellows. For the "originals" who were large slave owners we think a penny subscription should be started among the freedmen. As for the others, we advise them to seek places under Maximilian. They can soon empty his purse and drive him in disgrace, like Davis, from Mexico.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14

Rules for the Government of Freed Men in North Carolina.

We hope that the following rules, published for the government of freed men, in North Carolina will forever set at rest this vexed question. Let the whites and blacks agree to assist and help each other, in every way possible—let the whites offer fair compensation for labor, and let the blacks labor for moderate wages, at least for the present, and everything which is unpleasant and disagreeable in the new relation will soon regulate itself, and all will go on smoothly.

The following is Gen. Schofield's order alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

The following rules are published for the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: FRED'K ANDERSON, Lt. A. A. A. G.
May 11.

Great Prodigy of the 19th Century!

JACK PATTERSON,
THE
No Arm Man,
Will perform his great feats before the citizens of Raleigh
ON MAY 16TH AND 17TH,
In the large room over
LANDECKER & KLINE'S STORE,
Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. of each day.
Come one, come all. "You will never see his like again.
For list of his wonderful feats see Bills.
Admittance, - - - - - 50 Cents.
May 16-2t.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.

ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

I. HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All *military* restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.
Official: FRED'K. ANDERSON, Lt. & A. A. A. G.
May 11

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, supposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.
It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.
The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.
G. W. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

LATEST NEWS.

ARREST OF GOV. VANCE.

Day before yesterday one of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry officers arrested the Rebel Governor of this State, Mr. Z. B. Vance, on an order through Gen. Schofield, from the War Department. He was in this city last night and started for Washington under guard on the 10 o'clock train.

No further news has yet been received of the capture of Davis. We are assured, however, that the report is perfectly reliable.

The public documents of the so-called Confederate Government, including the War and other Department records, are now in the custody of Gen. Schofield, together with a large number of battle flags, and other property turned over to him by Gen. Johnston.

Strange Developements.

A new leaf in the history of the country during the year 1859 and the trial and execution of Jno. Brown is brought to light by the discovery and publication of some letters in Richmond, since its capture. The first is from the imbecile James Buchanan relative to a discovery made by him that there was a company of men ready in Troy, N. Y. "to rescue Brown and he had no doubt they would make the attempt." This letter is directed to Gov. Wise, of Va., and is all right; but one from Fernando Wood, to the same dignitary will probably strike the reader with astonishment.

He says "now my friend, dare you do a bold thing, and 'temper justice with mercy?' Have you nerve enough to send Brown to the State Prison for life instead of hanging him? Or rather, I should ask whether such a course would be consistent with your own sense of duty, for I know that that is the sole controller of your official conduct. Brown is looked upon here as the mere crazy or fool-hardy emissary of other men. Circumstances create a sympathy for him even with the most ultra friends of the South. I am of this latter class, as by recent speeches you may have observed. No Southern man could go further than myself in behalf of Southern rights; but yet, were I the Governor of Virginia, Brown should not be hung, though Seward should be if I could catch him; and in such a course my conduct should be governed by sound policy. The South will gain by showing that it can be magnanimous to a fanatic in its power. We who fight its battles can gain largely by pointing to such an instance of "chivalry." You can judge of Southern sentiment better than myself; *I* can judge of Northern sentiment better than you. If the South will sustain such an act, the whole North will rise up en masse to applaud it."

Gov. Wise replies in a style such as would be naturally be expected of him,—bombastic and "hifalutin." "Fernandy's" kindly feelings toward Brown are somewhat inexplicable. His intentions towards Seward however, are not at all strange, but do not reflect any credit on him. Seward is now in high favor with all parties and Wood is as dead as Vance. So much for consistency and patriotism.

UNION MASS MEETING IN LICK CREEK DISTRICT, WAKE COUNTY.

The meeting was organized on motion of Calvin J. Rogers, Esq., by the appointment of the following officers: S. J. Allen, President; Dr. W. N. Hicks, and T. J. Davis, Secretaries.

Mr. C. J. Rogers was then called on to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a short, but very forcible manner.

The Chairman then appointed Messrs. A. G. Ferrell, W. J. Suitt, J. P. Chandler, W. Marshall, W. Carpenter, M. M. Massey and B. Y. Rogers, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting.

The committee retired a short time, and reported through their chairman, the resolutions adopted by the Union Mass Meeting held in the City of Raleigh, with the addition of the following, to wit:

Resolved, That we also take this as a proper time and place to express our entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of our neighbor and countryman, Calvin J. Rogers, and in the event of an election, which we hope will soon be ordered in the State, we cheerfully recommend him as being our first choice for any position of honor or profit in the gift of the people of Wake county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Standard* and *Progress*, and other papers favorable to peace and the Union.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Rogers was called upon to make a speech, to which call he responded in a happy manner, taking the same grounds he occupied in a former speech before the Mass Meeting in Raleigh. The address was fully appreciated, and elicited continued expressions of sympathy and applause.

S. J. ALLEN, Chairman.
Dr. W. N. HICKS, T. J. DAVIS, } Secretaries.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.
J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

MILCH COW WANTED.

A GOOD MILCH COW IS WANTED FOR WHICH a good price will be paid. Apply to
May 16-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

$25,000 REWARD.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., May 8th, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR A reward of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, Rebel Governor of Virginia.
H. W. HALLECK,
May 9-tf Major Gen. Com'd'g.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly McKimmon's. May 10-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf